

QUICK WORK IN THE SENATE

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

All Proposed Amendments Were Voted Down—Motion to Substitute the Senate Bill Defeated—Many Doubts Expressed as to the Measure's Constitutionality.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—By unanimous vote the Senate to-day passed the employers' liability bill exactly as it came from the House, where it was introduced by Representative Sterling. The bill will go directly to the President for his approval. This action is the first response of Congress to the President's recent recommendations. It is the first number in the legislative programme agreed upon between the President and the Republican leaders of Congress.

The legislative body were greeted for the measure. Beginning with the sidetracking of a bill having the same general purpose in view and which was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Education and Labor by Senator Dooliver and readily tabled, amendment after amendment was rejected and the bill was passed by a viva voce vote. The substitute was offered by Mr. Dooliver, who had reported it as a substitute for Senator La Follette's bill.

The Wisconsin Senator, through whose efforts the first employers' liability act was passed, which the courts held to be unconstitutional, was confined to his home by illness and the proceedings to-day were robbed thereby of an interesting feature. The enforced absence of the Wisconsin Senator was referred to by Senator Ekins of West Virginia as an excuse for postponing consideration of the measure until Saturday. But with plans made for an adjournment the leaders would not yield. They even voted to displace the "unfinished business," a State claims bill, when it obstructed itself across the legislative tracks at 2 o'clock.

In the debate on the comparative merits of the House bill and Senate bill Senator Foraker called attention to what he considered the essential difference, in that the House bill applied only to the liability of interstate carriers by rail. As the debate progressed, however, other points of difference appeared which Mr. Foraker conceded when his attention was called to them. The Ohio Senator expressed the opinion that the important thing back of both bills in his opinion was whether the Supreme Court would sustain a Federal statute changing the law in regard to contributory negligence and revolutionizing the legal relation of master and servant. Mr. Foraker thought it important to consider whether the Supreme Court would hold that the matters were subjects of Federal legislation or whether they belonged to the domain of State regulation. Any doubt was expressed as to the constitutionality of the measure.

Two important amendments were sought to be engrafted on the House measure. Mr. Dooliver wanted to substitute a section in the Senate bill declaring that the jury should be the judges of all questions of fact regarding negligence. On being questioned he admitted that the amendment was designed to warn Federal judges that hereafter they were not to interfere with instructions to guide the jury in reaching conclusions as to the degree of or apportionment of negligence. This amendment was tabled by a viva voce vote.

The other amendments offered in several different forms came originally from Senator Culberson of Texas and proposed to limit the transfer of causes of action under the bill from the State to the Federal courts. Amendments having a similar object in view were proposed by Senators Bacon of Georgia and Overman of North Carolina and promptly tabled.

Just before the passage of the bill Senator Gore, the blind man from Oklahoma, made a spirited speech reviving the amendment that had been offered by Mr. Dooliver earlier in the day leaving to the jury to determine all questions of fact regarding the degree of negligence. On a rollcall the Government amendment was tabled by a vote of 37 to 13.

The bill as finally adopted by Congress reenacts the employers' liability law to meet the constitutional objection raised by the United States Supreme Court, which declared it unconstitutional a few months ago. It makes common carriers by railroads engaged in interstate commerce "liable in damages to any person suffering injury while he is employed by such carrier in such commerce or in case of the death of such employee to his or her personal representative for the benefit of his family."

The bill removes the bar to recovery on account of "contributory negligence" on the part of the plaintiff and leaves to the jury to determine the damages in accordance with the degree of contributory negligence shown. The bill also abolishes the plea of "contributory negligence" and the common law rule of assumption of risk of employment in all cases where the carrier is shown to have been violating any statute enacted for the safety of employees and thus contributing to the injury. The limit of time for bringing an action is two years.

The bill limits the application of the law to carriers engaged in interstate commerce, thus removing the constitutional objection of the Supreme Court to the present law.

PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING.

The Cornerstone to Be Laid on May 11—President Invited to Attend.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—At a meeting to-day of the governing board of the Bureau of American Republics it was decided that the cornerstone of the new building will be laid on May 11 next. President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Elihu Root, Joaquín Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador, and Andrew Carnegie, who donated \$50,000 for the new building, have been invited to deliver addresses at the cornerstone ceremonies. A committee consisting of Secretary Root, the Mexican Ambassador, the Ministers from France, Germany, Russia and John Barrett, director of the Bureau, was appointed to arrange a programme.

A resolution was also adopted inviting the Presidents of the twenty-one American republics either in person or by proxy to take action in connection with the divorce case in which she has been named as co-respondent.

She declares the charge is absurd. She expects to fly to Atlantic City next Thursday morning.

Brooklyn Man Tries Suicide in Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, April 9.—Harry Engle, who says his parents live at 47 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, is in a serious condition at the Allegheny General Hospital from carbolic acid poisoning. Late last night Engle swallowed some carbolic acid in a suicide attempt. He was hurried to the hospital. To-night physicians say he may recover. Engle told acquaintances here that he had quarrelled with his wife before leaving Brooklyn.

Miss Marlowe Cancels Dates. Coming to New York to Take Action in Relation to Divorce Suit. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9.—Julia Marlowe to-day cancelled her theatrical engagements in Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Binghamton in order to go to New York City to take action in connection with the divorce case in which she has been named as co-respondent.

She declares the charge is absurd. She expects to fly to Atlantic City next Thursday morning.

Philadelphia, April 9.—Second Vice-President C. E. Henderson of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has tendered his resignation to President Baer and it will be presented to the directors on April 15. No reason is given, but it is understood that Mr. Henderson desires to retire from active work. B. H. Barry, traffic manager, will succeed Mr. Henderson.

DINNER TO SENATOR KNOX.

Vice-President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon Make Speeches.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—J. Hampton Moore, Representative from one of the Philadelphia districts, gave a dinner at the Raleigh hotel in honor of Senator Knox which brought together a distinguished gathering and was the occasion of a series of notable speeches. The host had on his right Senator Knox and Speaker Cannon, on his left Vice-President Fairbanks, Representative T. E. Burton of Ohio and Representative W. Bourke Cockran of New York. Other guests were members of Congress, business men of Philadelphia and Washington and Government officials.

Vice-President Fairbanks paid tribute to the value of the services of Senator Knox. Mr. Fairbanks said that none of the long list of brilliant and distinguished predecessors in the Senate surpassed him. "And what I like best is that in all his career not one demagogic utterance ever proceeded from his lips," declared the Vice-President.

Speaker Cannon's speech was the feature of the evening. He paid tribute to the guest of honor and the State of Pennsylvania, saying that there was more conservatism, patriotism and ability here than anywhere else in the country. He recalled the vigorous method of securing and counting a quorum in the State Senate when the resolution referring the Constitution to the people was under consideration. "They could give us cards and apes and bent us at the game," was his comment.

In concluding the Speaker defied the powers of the 18,000 newspapers of the country to compel the abolition of the duty on print paper. He said that the House was now trying to learn by resolution why the laws had not been enforced against the paper trust and if the resolution failed he would appoint a committee that will investigate the matter to the bottom," he added.

There was nothing on the Presidential situation in any of the speeches.

MUST PAY ALIMONY.

Supreme Court Justice Crane Says He's Through Taking Excuses.

No more excuses will be accepted by Supreme Court Justice Crane from husbands who fail to pay their wives the alimony ordered by the Court, and hereafter the chances of staying in jail for a stated length of time are extremely good for such delinquents. Sitting in Special Term in Brooklyn yesterday the Justice delivered an ultimatum to that effect. He had before him at the time a case in which the husband had been threatened with jail for the third time because he would not pay. Counsel for the wife said that she was getting tired of her husband's backslidings. Judge Crane agreed with her, saying:

"I am getting tired of it too. I am getting tired of having case after case brought to me where the husband refuses to obey, for some reason or other, the Court's mandate that he shall support his wife and children. Men with mighty little in the way of an income take care of their wives and children and make no bones about it, but just as soon as there is trouble between wife and husband the husband stops work or says that he is some other business and he will not pay a cent or thereabouts to care for his family. Hereafter he'll either pay up or go to jail if his case comes before me."

No more excuses will be taken from delinquent husbands who fail to pay alimony to their wives. Such men will have to go to work or go to jail. Generally the money they ought to pay their wives is being used for the support of some other woman.

RECLAIMS DESERTED WIFE.

Man, Returning After Five Years, Finds New Husband and Two Babies.

BRISTOL, Va., April 9.—After an absence of five years John T. Strong of Jonesboro, Tenn., appeared at his old home last week to find his young wife, whom he had left without explanation while she was still a bride, married to another man and the mother of two children.

The woman married William Curtis after she had been assured that she had been deserted and that her husband was dead.

Strong was cordially received by Mrs. Strong-Curtis and her new husband. Although his wife was happy in her new home, Strong was unwilling to leave her to the other man. After talking matters over with Curtis it was agreed that the woman should decide which she preferred.

Mrs. Strong-Curtis first thought she could not give up Curtis but finally decided in favor of Strong.

Curtis declared a home for the woman who is the mother of his children, agreed to abide by her decision and will institute proceedings to annul his marriage with Mrs. Strong. Strong has been in the army and has been fighting in the Philippines.

Cooke Makes More Charges. Now Accuses Bishop Moore of "Corrupt and Partisan Administration."

RUTLAND, Vt., April 9.—Bishop Moore of the New York Methodist Conference has been attacked by the Rev. George A. Cooke of Brandon, who alleged that the Bishop grossly betrayed a trust when at the April conference he threw out Cooke's charges that Chancellor Day of Syracuse University had defamed the character of President Roosevelt.

Cooke has forwarded a copy of the charges to the Bishop.

He asserts that Moore dismissed the Day charges without authority, and that the disciplinary committee and thus allowed Day to go unfettered for a serious offense. This, Cooke says, amounts to corrupt and partisan administration. He calls the procedure illegal and abusive of clerical authority.

Cooke says that he has by no means given up the fight against Day.

BULLET KILLS POLICEMAN.

Shot by Woman Who Was Demonstrating Efficiency of Pistol.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—While demonstrating the efficiency of a revolver which had been returned by the purchaser Policeman Thomas A. Gordon, Mrs. Rebecca Siedeman, wife of a gunsmith, pulled the trigger accidentally and sent a bullet through the throat of the officer this afternoon. Gordon died twenty minutes later.

Mrs. Siedeman was arrested, but because she is about to become a mother Superintendent of Police Taylor sent her home in custody.

MISS MARLOWE CANCELS DATES.

Coming to New York to Take Action in Relation to Divorce Suit.

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JOHN SHARP STRUGGLES ON

HOUSE MINORITY OBTAIN SIX YEA AND NAY VOTES.

Parliamentary Sparring Match Between Minority Leader Williams and Floor Leader Payne—Dramatic Scene Enacted by Williams and the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Despite the special rules intended to cut off unnecessary roll calls in the House of Representatives, the minority obtained six yea and nay votes in the course of a five and a half hour session to-day. This was due to the miscellaneous character of the legislation submitted to the House, a roll call being obtainable on each proposition.

The day's proceedings opened with a parliamentary sparring match. Mr. Williams, the minority leader and Mr. Payne, the Republican floor leader, plus Speaker Cannon, were crossed as usual.

Mr. Sherman of New York, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, moved to send the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill back to the conferees.

On division the vote was 62 yeas and 46 noes. Mr. Williams asked for tellers, but realizing that that would meet the objection that it was dilatory, said: "In order to save the time of the House, I ask the yeas and nays."

Speaker Cannon (anxiously looking at Mr. Payne)—Does the gentleman make the point that no quorum is present?

Mr. Payne promptly responded to this signal, "I make the point that no quorum is present," said he.

Mr. Williams (mischievously)—Whatever may be the condition under the general rules, I submit that under these special rules, the point of no quorum is dilatory.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that without a quorum there was no House. Mr. Williams—The Speaker's reasoning is sound and I submit.

The army appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, was laid before the House under the special rule limiting motions thereon to the one: "Will the House disagree to the amendments en bloc?"

The amendments were disagreed to, 138 to 117, the smallest party majority yet recorded. Messrs. Hull of Iowa, Parker of New Jersey and Hay of Virginia were named as conferees.

Like action was taken with the fortifications appropriation bill, the conferees being Messrs. Smith of Iowa, Graf of Illinois and Shirley of Kentucky.

From the conference on the Indian appropriation bill Mr. Sherman presented the report of the conferees. The minority emphasized their disapproval of existing conditions by refusing to support the motion to suspend the rules and allow the report, which motion failed, 133 to 97. It required two-thirds of the House to suspend the rules.

All the life of the day was in the last half hour of the session. Quota dratman was a speaker on the floor. Mr. Williams was running a little bluster as best he could on the spare change afforded under the unbridled rules. Mr. Waugh of Pennsylvania was wailing and crying as he sought to pass a bill regulating the transportation of explosives, which he had reported with amendments from his committee.

Mr. Williams declared that such men as to work or go to jail. Generally the money they ought to pay their wives is being used for the support of some other woman.

Speaker Cannon declined to entertain the point of order. Then the uproar began. "Does the Speaker decide that this House can do business with no quorum?" demanded Mr. Williams, advancing in front of the Speaker's desk.

"The Chair decides to take the record of yea and nay vote taken ten minutes ago, which shows a quorum present and voting," replied the Speaker in oratorical style.

"Tellers have just counted every one that passed between them and all members present have passed and the quorum is absent," cried Mr. Williams.

"The Chair has knowledge that all members present did not pass the tellers. The point of order is not sustained," the Speaker said firmly.

Mr. Williams shouted back, and there was a din in the House while the Speaker pounded and pounded his gavel and called upon the gentleman from Mississippi to be seated.

When the bill came up on the five minute rule for debate the gentleman from Mississippi got in his hot shot at the Speaker when he could be heard. Then all was lovely.

When the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, necessitating a recess until 11:30 to-morrow, a bill to regulate the transportation of explosives in interstate commerce was still pending.

CLASH OVER PUBLICITY BILLS.

Cookran Starts Bill by Declaring the McCall Bill on a Par With a Farce.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Not to be caught napping a second time, the Republican members of the House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives of Congress put in appearance to-day when the committee met to hear arguments on the pending bills for publicity in campaign contributions. Verbal hostilities were resumed where they were left off on Tuesday, when, notwithstanding denials, a good old fashioned rough house fight broke out between the two members of the committee.

Representative Bourke Cockran set off the fireworks to-day when he declared that the McCall bill, so far as publicity was concerned, was on a par with a screaming farce comedy. Mr. Cockran thought that his bill was much better. The McCall bill, he declared, could be dodged in every particular.

This aroused the fighting blood of Perry Belmont and former Senator William E. Chandler. Senator Chandler said a few things that were much better than polite, and demanded, in view of Cockran's statements reflecting upon the pet bill of Belmont and the other publicity promoters, that a further hearing be granted by the committee.

In urging a report on his bill Mr. Cockran said that it was an effective measure. "It was drawn up by myself and two great lawyers in New York," said Mr. Cockran. "Unfortunately the two lawyers are dead."

Mr. Chandler is deeply interested in the passage of a law providing for full publicity for all contributions made to national campaigns, and he asked that he be heard further on the point. Mr. Belmont started off so well to-day that the committee readily consented to his suggestion that he be heard to-morrow.

Proposed Canal From Boston to Wilmington, N. C. WASHINGTON, April 9.—A favorable report was made to the Senate this afternoon by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, on the Committee on Commerce, on the resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey of the route of the proposed canal from Boston, by way of Long Island Sound and New York, to Wilmington, N. C.

The plan has been favorably recommended by the Secretary. The resolution provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the survey.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, April 9.—The hospital ship Relief has arrived at Mare Island and the gunboat Dubuque at Port Annapolis.

The cruisers Tennessee and California have sailed from San Francisco for Bellingham, the transport Prairie from Guantanamo for New York, the cruiser Washington for Port Townsend and Seattle and the yacht Mayflower from New Orleans for Guantanamo, via Key West.

COAL LANDS HELD UP.

Withdrawn From Entry for Fear of the Formation of a New Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The fear of the Administration that one or more big monopolies in the production of coal will be established in various parts of the country is hindering the development of coal mines in several localities and an acute situation has been reached in Alaska. In two places in Alaska an unusually fine quality of coal has been uncovered and expert examination by representatives of the Government and of private parties has satisfied investors that a highly profitable industry may be built up there.

A Chicago syndicate has proceeded with the construction of a standard gauge railroad for a distance of seventy miles toward the Matanuska fields in southern Alaska, and a New York syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Guggenheim Exploration Company, has begun building from Ta Katalla toward the Bering River fields.

After expending \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 the Morgan-Guggenheim interests have suspended work on the Katalla road, declaring that it is useless to proceed further until the Government is willing to allow a patent to be obtained to the coal lands.

Late in 1905 the President withdrew from entry all known coal lands in the public domain throughout the Western States and Alaska on the ground that there was danger of a new monopoly in coal production.

The withdrawal was based on the fact that the Government owned more than 60,000,000 acres. The Alaska coal is pronounced better than any found in the United States west of Pennsylvania, and some of it is said by the Government experts to be better than the Pocahontas steaming coal of West Virginia.

There has been such a want of native coal on the Pacific coast, and imported coal has been so expensive, that petroleum has been used on many of the vessels running out of San Francisco. Oil fuel is even used on some of the Alaska rivers, although there are vast quantities of coal native to the territory.

An effort has been made this winter to secure legislation permitting entrymen to secure title to coal lands in Alaska and in some of the Western States, but the President and the Secretary of the Interior have stood in the way.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Bill Increasing the Number of Officers and Enlisted Men Their Pay.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A bill "to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the revenue cutter service" was passed by the House to-day. It was a Senate measure, but the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considerably reduced its generous provisions. As passed it makes the chief of the service a captain commandant with the pay and allowances of a colonel in the army. This officer and a chief engineer shall be detailed by the President, the chief engineer to receive the pay and allowances of a lieutenant-colonel. Six of the twenty-seven captains shall be called senior captains and six of the thirty-four senior engineers shall be called senior engineers with the pay and allowances of a major. An increase by five additional second and third lieutenants of the line and engineers respectively is made.

The pay of the enlisted men is increased 20 per cent. and that of warrant and petty officers 10 per cent. every five years, up to a maximum increase of 40 per cent. It also provides that any senior engineer or senior captain who may be placed on waiting order list at 75 per cent. of full pay. The yearly cost of the changes was stated to be \$200,000.

Youthful Visitor at the White House Presented With a Hunting Knife.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Youthful visitors at the White House who are properly introduced to the President may now hope to receive bowie knives as souvenirs of their meeting with Mr. Roosevelt. George Tiffany, the 11-year-old son of Belmont Tiffany of New York and nephew of "Willie" Tiffany of Col. Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders, was introduced to the President this morning by Senator Warren of Wyoming.

After the hand of the company with the boy Mr. Roosevelt took from his desk a sharp hunting knife about ten or twelve inches long and gave it to George with his compliments.

Senator Hensbrough Operated On. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Henry C. Hensbrough of North Dakota was operated on last night at the George Washington University Hospital by Dr. J. Richardson, assisted by Dr. Morte Griffith, to relieve an abscess of the left ear. Senator Hensbrough was taken ill while in North Dakota recently and had been in a sanitarium in St. Paul. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently he came to Washington for the operation.

The operation was a delicate one requiring an incision back of the left ear. Dr. Richardson said this morning that his patient stood the operation well and would soon be able to resume his official duties.

Foraker to Speak on Brownsville Affray. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Foraker gave notice to-day that he would address the Senate next Tuesday on the Brownsville affray and the circumstances of the discharge of the colored battalion of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry. The Senator explained that he would also discuss the pending bills authorizing the reenlistment of the discharged soldiers. There will be several other speeches on the subject.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—These army orders were issued to-day: Captain H. D. Scott, Fifth Field Artillery, to Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Leavenworth. Major W. P. Richardson, Thirtieth Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, Corps of Engineers, from General Hospital, Fort Bayard.

These navy orders were issued: Commander H. C. Scott, from Washington, D. C., to the Chester, and command when commissioned.

Assistant Surgeon K. C. Melhorn, to the Washburn at navy yard, Boston.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. C. Rhoades, to the Franklin at navy yard.

New Zinc Company Incorporated. CAMDEN, N. J., April 9.—With an authorized capital of \$6,000,000 the National Zinc Corporation filed articles of incorporation in the Camden County Clerk's office to-day. It is authorized to mine and deal in zinc and all other kinds of ores, metals and minerals.

The incorporators and the amount of stock held by each, the aggregate of which is \$1,000, are as follows: Kenneth M. Coolbaugh, Philadelphia, eight shares; William J. White, Philadelphia, one share; George B. Evans, Camden, one share; and J. B. Smith, N. J., 12th st.

Coolbaugh denied the corporation had any connection with the recently formed zinc trust.

Sues to Test Texas Insurance Tax Law. DALLAS, Tex., April 9.—The Kansas City Life Insurance Company to-day sued out a writ of mandamus in the Texas Supreme Court asking that Commissioner Love be compelled to accept 1 per cent. gross tax instead of 10 per cent. he claims under the new State law.

New Sox for Old!

Don't suffer discomfort and humiliation because of holey hose.

Don't bother and fuss with darning.

Wear "Insured Sox."

Holeproof Hose, Box of 6 Pairs \$2.

for men and women.

sold exclusively in Brill stores in New York.

Holeproof Hose is warranted to wear six months without holes. If it does not, return it and we'll give you new hose free.

Brill Brothers

UNION SQ., 14th St., N. W. way.

279 B'way, n. Chambers St.

47 COURTLANDT, n. Greenwich.

125TH STREET, cor. 3d Av.

HARLEM STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

MESSAGE ON ANARCHISTS

PRESIDENT SUGGESTS FURTHER LEGISLATION.

Submits an Opinion by the Attorney-General Justifying the Exclusion of Anarchist Publications From the Mails—Says the Anarchist is the Enemy of Humanity.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Roosevelt sent to Congress to-day a message of 147 words in which he advocated additional legislation to enable the Government to adopt drastic measures for the suppression of anarchy in the United States. In the message the President maintains that existing law permitted him to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of crime and he declares that he will take action accordingly. He makes no definite recommendation, but submits for the consideration of Congress a long opinion from Attorney-General Bonaparte in regard to the case of *La Quentione Sociale*, the anarchist newspaper of Paterson, N. J., which was recently excluded from the mails by order of Postmaster-General Meyer. The text of the message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith submit a letter from the Department of Justice which explains itself.

Under this opinion I hold that existing statutes give the President the power to prohibit the Postmaster-General from being used as an instrument in the commission of crime; that is, to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of murder, arson and treason, and I shall act upon such construction.

Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by Congress in this matter. When compared with other questions of anarchy every other question sinks into insignificance. The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and he is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No anarchist is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist, and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted circulation in this country if it propagates anarchistic opinions.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, April 9, 1908.

In his opinion, which is dated March 31, the Attorney-General quotes the President's letter of March 20, directing the Attorney-General to use every effort to get at criminal anarchists under the Federal law. "The Attorney-General quotes also an article from the Paterson anarchist publication advocating violent measures against authorized Government. 'If this publication,' he says, 'does not come within the class of periodicals entitled to transportation in the mails as mailable matter in the second class for reasons other than the sentiments it expresses or the illegal or immoral character of its contents, the Post Office Department has ample authority to deny it admission to the mails, and I am informed that in fact this has been done for reasons altogether independent of the peculiar characteristics of the alleged article called to your [the President's] attention.'"

The Attorney-General says also: "The article in question, supposing it to have been accurately translated, constitutes a seditious libel and its publication in my opinion is undoubtedly a crime at common law."

"I am obliged to report that I can find no express provision of the law directing the exclusion of such matter from the mails or rendering its deposit in the mails an offense against the United States. There can be no doubt, however, that the Congress has full power under the Constitution to exclude such publications from the mails."

Further, the Attorney-General says: "While, therefore, in the absence of any express provision of law or binding adjudication on this precise point, the question is certainly one of doubt and difficulty, I advise that the Attorney-General's opinion be published in the mails as mailable matter in the second class mail matter which shall contain no article constituting a seditious libel and counselling such crimes as murder, arson, riot and treason."

JERSEY ACTS AGAINST REDS.

Senate Passes a Bill to Punish Those Who Advocate Violence or Arson.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—The Senate to-day passed Assemblyman Burpo's bill aimed at anarchists but especially designed to prevent the publication of *La Quentione Sociale*, an anarchist paper published in Paterson. It is understood here that the anarchists have decided to abandon the publication and that the editor will seek a new group of anarchists.

The Burpo bill makes it a high misdemeanor for any person to advocate by speech, writing, printing or any other means the unlawful burning or destruction of public or private property or to advocate or encourage assaults upon the army or the police of any State or municipality or the killing or injuring of any class or body of persons or of any individual.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

THIS EVENING AT 8:30

CONCLUDING SALE

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz

313 Fifth Avenue